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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/593,577	09/20/2006	Kiyoshi Kato	0756-7839	1460
31780	7590	04/17/2009	EXAMINER	
ERIC ROBINSON			LE, DINH THANH	
PMB 955			ART UNIT	
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POTOMAC FALLS, VA 20165			2816	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/593,577

Applicant(s)

KATO, KIYOSHI

Examiner

DINH T. LE

Art Unit

2816

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/20/06, 9/5/08 and 10/6/08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

FINAL REJECTION

Claim Rejections

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Correction or clarification is required.

In claim 1, it is unclear what the “limit voltage” on line 14 is, where the voltage and the charge on line 14 come from, how the voltage can be “changed”, and how the charge can be accumulated and controlled since no means for performing the controlling function is recited in this claim. The same is true for claims 2-6 and 10-11.

The remaining claims are dependent from the above claims and therefore also considered indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-28 are rejected under 35 USC 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Hirata (US 6,670,679) in view of Ueno et al (US 6,300,656).

Regarding claims 1-2 and 10, Hirata discloses in Figures 4 and 9-12A a circuit comprising:

- a transistor (104, 104a in Figure 10 or 60 in Figure 12A) having a floating gate (106, 106a in Figure 10 or 55 in Figure 12A) and a control gate (105, 105a in Figure 10 or 57 in Figure 12A), wherein the floating gate (55, Figure 12A) and the control gate (57) of the transistor (60) overlap each other with an insulating film (56, Figure 12A) interposed therebetween; a drain or a source of the transistor is connected to the control gate; and the drain and the control gate are connected to an input terminal (32) and an output terminal, see Figure 10. Wherein the transistors (104, 104a) are thin film transistors.

However, Hirata does not disclose that a side surface of the floating gate is covered with a third insulation film, the floating gate is electrically floated and controlled and a plurality of transistors are connected in series so as to have the same forward current direction and the limit voltage is changed by controlling the floating gate. For example, Figure 10 of Hirata shows each transistor (104) includes only one transistor and the floating gate (55) is coupled to ground through a resistor (RFG) for performing a pinch-off mode and uniform bipolar mode for protecting an internal circuit against the excessively high input voltage, see lines 25-40, column 4.

Nevertheless, Ueno et al suggests in Figure 1 a MOS transistor is formed with a floating gate (4), a control gate (6), insulating films (3, 5), and a third insulating film (7) covering sides surface of the floating gate (4), see lines 25-35, column 13, for reducing a longitudinal electric field at a point where a lateral electric field has a peak and the most hot electrons generate so as to increase a probability with which generated high energy electrons are injected into a floating gate electrode, see lines 58-65, column 4.

It would have been obvious to a person having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the MOS transistor of Hirata as suggested by Ueno et al for the purpose of reducing a longitudinal electric field at a point where a lateral electric field has a peak and the most hot electrons generate so as to increase a probability with which generated high energy electrons are injected into a floating gate electrode.

Also, a skilled artisan recognizes, as well known in the art, controlling the floating gate of Hirata would control the limit voltage provided by the transistor, and connecting a series of diode connected transistors would increase voltage drops on these transistors. Thus, controlling the floating gate of Hirata and employing a plurality of diode connected transistors as claimed is considered as a matter of a design expedient for an engineer depending upon the particular application in which the modified circuit of Hirata is to be used. It would have been obvious to a person having skill in the art at the time the invention was made to control the floating gate of Hirata for the purpose of controlling the limit voltage, and employ a plurality of diode connected transistors as claimed for the purpose of increasing voltage drops and accommodating with the requirement of a predetermined system.

Regarding claims 3-6, wherein the plurality of transistors (104, 104a) of Hirata are connected in series as shown in Figure 10.

Regarding claims 7 and 14-18, wherein the source/drain terminal of the transistor is connected to other lines so that it physically is connected to a connecting terminal or a connecting node, see Figures 10-12A.

Regarding claims 8, 13 and 19-23, since the resistor is a means for reducing current, a skilled artisan would have recognized that a resistor can be placed between the input and the drain of the transistor of Hirata for providing an over-current protection for this transistor. Thus, placing a resistor between the input and the drain terminal of the transistor of Hirata as claimed is considered to be a matter of a design expedient that would have been obvious at the time of the invention.

Regarding claims 10-12, since the circuit of Hirata is a protective circuit; obviously it may be used in a communication circuit comprising an antenna for protecting the communication circuit. Thus, employing the circuit of Hirata for protecting a predetermined communication circuit comprising an antenna is considered to be a matter of a design expedient for an engineer that would have been obvious at the time of the invention.

Regarding claims 24-28, wherein the modified transistor of Hirata in view of Ueno et al is a thin film transistor.

Response to Applicant's Arguments

The applicant argues that Hirata and Uno fail to suggest that the floating gate is controlled. The argument is not persuasive because adjusting the floating gate of Hirat for

changing the limit voltage is considered to be a matter of a design expedient for an engineer that would have been obvious at the time of the invention.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DINH T. LE whose telephone number is (571) 272-1745. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8AM-7PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lincoln Donovan, can be reached at (571) 272-1988.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

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applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/DINH T. LE/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2816